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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion wish to have rejected articles returned they mubilication with to have rejected articles return must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Lese Majesty?

The validity of the "pipe line clause" in the railroad rate law of 1906 remains for determination through some action which will bring the question before the Supreme Court. In his report on the Standard Oil Company the Commissioner of Corporations puts the spurs into somebody, probably the Interstate Commerce Commission, for failure to put this provision of the rate law into operation. Mr. SMITH says: "It is clear that immediate consideration should be given to the enforcement of the pipe line provisions of that law."

It would seem that there is a breakdown somewhere in our machinery. Here is a law which an expert official investigator regards as of almost vital importance in the crushing of an alleged hideous and grinding monopoly. It was approved nearly a year ago and has been in effect for nine months. The executive branch of the Government is responsible for its enforcement. We are utterly unable to believe that a member of the Tennis Cabinet in good and regular standing has the slightest intention of calling his great chief to order when he thus shows to the public that this mighty evil exists by the grace of the failure of the Executive to do his duty. To charge Mr. SMITH with such an offence would be to class him with the distinguished Senator from Ohio who said in regard to railway rebates that "the law we now have [the Elkins act] is practically sufficient, if properly enforced, and the fault is not with the existing law but with the officials who have not enforced it."

We can only believe that the faithful Mr. SMITH threw his little brick without a sufficiently careful note of its destination. As we understand the original intent of the Constitution, the Congress makes the laws and the Executive is then responsible for their enforcement. Mr. SMITH admits the existence of the pipe line law and emphasizes the fact that it remains practically a dead letter.

Does the pipe line clause, as well as the main body of the rate bill, need "rounding out" by additional legislation?

Some Causes of the Unrest in India

Although the Calcutta authorities seem not to be apprehensive of any serious political result from the disturbances in eastern Bengal and the Punjab, they do not deny that grave economical consequences may follow the agitation. Neither is it disputed that the Babus, or half educated natives, who constitute the brains of the peninsula's population, have plausible grounds for demanding a drastic change in the fiscal treatment of their country.

The so-called Babus are natives who have been taught to read, speak and write English after a fashion, and who have received a modicum of what in Great Britain would be called a liberal. or if not a liberal then, at all events, a commercial education. They are thus qualified to act as intermediaries between the British ruling class, numbering, though we include both sexes and all ages, fewer than 200,000, and their 300,000,000 subjects. In their interpretative capacity the Babus not only fill minor Government posts, but serve as clerks, salesmen, bookkeepers, stenographers and other employees of private corporations and individuals engaged in commerce and manufacture. From them are recruited most of the members of municipal bodies; they become editors of the native newspapers and they supply most of the lawyers who practise in the inferior courts, together with some who, like the lately deported LALA LAJPAT RAT of Lahore, practise before the superior tribunals.

It is these men alone through whom the native population is articulate; it is their opinion alone which passes for public opinion in India. For some time they have been permitted to criticise what they have alleged to be abuses or defects in the British administration, but only within the last two years have they presumed to discuss the fundamental equity of Great Britain's position in the Indian peninsula. They have begun to point out that the British régime would be much more reasonable and equitable if India were placed on the same footing as a British self-governing colony from an economical and fiscal if not also from a political point of view. They have directed attention to the proof of unfair discrimination that, while India is producing cottons and many other products which might compete with commodities imported from Europe, she is deprived of the privilege conceded to Australia, Canada and every other self-governing colony, that, namely, of protecting its native manufactures even from British competition. Why, in a word, should not the industries of Britain's huge Indian dependency be endowed with the same power of self-protection which is cheerfully granted to the relatively insignificant New Zealand or Natal?

To support this specious appeal by peaceful means rather than by revolt was the ostensible purpose of the movement started in Calcutta by a Babu lawyer and editor named BANERJEE, who quickly acquired a large fellowing in

Lahore. The first instrument of pressure which the agitators proposed to employ was a boycott of British in favor of nafive goods. The effect of this boycott is as yet undetermined, because thus far the Mohammedans have declined to cooperate with the Hindus in applying it. To the same agitation for economical advantages are attributed several abortive industrial strikes, including one intended to tie up the railways of the peninsula. The recent dacoit, or brigand, outbreaks are the first indications of a determination to resort to force.

It would be a mistake, however, to assume that the present restlessness is wholly due to the economical grievance that in India, unlike a self-governing colony, the local industrial interests are systematically sacrificed to those of the distant ruling State. What has led the Babus to transform what used to be an unavowed but rankling consciousness of being victims of contempt and injustice into open and indignant protest has been the news of the tremendous victory gained on land and sea in 1904-05 by their Asiatic brethren, the Japanese, over the white soldiers and seamen of an empire hitherto reputed one of the mightiest of European Powers. If thirty or forty million Japanese—this is what the Babus ask one another-can overthrow the armies of a country which contains three or four times as many inhabitants, what is to prevent three hundred million natives of India from dealing summarily with the relatively weak military forces of Great Britain? Experience having shown in Manchuria that the dark skinned Asiatic is by no means inferior to the white skinned European, the fundamental assumption on which hitherto has been based the apex of the inverted pyramid of British rule in India seems

to have been swept away. Such at all events, we are told, is the gist of the talk now current in the Indian bazaars. It remains to be seen whether Russia's discomfiture will have merely sentimental effect on the native population. It is certain that a concerted effort is making by the Babus to reach the vast majority of the inhabitants of the peninsula that cannot read by means of moving pictures, in which is depicted the overwhelming physical triumph of a dark skinned race over the hitherto dreaded Europeans.

The American Map of Cuba

The Spaniards did not possess a good military map of Cuba after 300 years of occupation. Their unfamiliarity with trails and contours obliged them to depend upon local guides in times of rebellion, and the patriots in the manigua had little trouble in eluding pursuit by a Spanish column after firing on it at long range. Not knowing the country, the Government troops usually fought on the main roads, such as they were, and when they ventured into obscure trails they were often surprised by the lurking rebels. There was one Cuban fastness on the Cauto River near San Luis. in the province of Santiago, which the Spaniards had never succeeded in pene trating. There a large colony of the patriots lived in security, protected by a ragged outpost.

It has always been the boast of the irreconcilables in Cuba that if they took to the bush they would be able to defy 200,000 Spanish soldiers failed to subdue a few thousand ill armed Cubans in the last rebellion the Americans would soon tire of chasing insurrectos through the forests and confess themselves beaten. But the army of occupation has done in six months what the Spaniards failed to accomplish or undertake in three centuries; that is to say, the Americans have mapped the country thoroughly-every hill, ravine, swamp, thicket, watercourse and trail.

Cuba has now no topographical secrets for the General Staff; it knows the island better than all the practicos, or guides, in existence, and there is no maze which an American officer with a map in his pocket could not thread, no camp which he could not find. Unlike the Spaniards, American troops, regularly paid, well equipped and thoroughly disciplined would have heart in the business of pursuit and attack if called upon to quell a revolt against the Government at Havana.

The American map prepared by the army of occupation as a part of the day's work is a better guaranty of peace and order than a reenforcement of many thousands of men would be. It was conceived in a spirit of statesmanship.

Popular Vote on Easy Divorce. South Dakota is to have a popular vote at the election of 1908 on the amendments to the divorce laws approved by Governor CRAWFORD on March 16, and unless a majority of the electors express their approval of the proposed changes the present statute will remain in force. The Secretary of State attached his certificate to the referendum petition on May 15, thus suspending the operation of the amendments until after the election For at least seventeen months divorces may be obtained in South Dakota after only six months residence by the party

making application therefor. The present statute permits persons domiciled in the State for six months to obtain divorce for desertion, cruelty, incapacity, neglect, habitual drunkenness and felony, and cases may be heard at special terms of the courts. Under the operation of this law South Dakota has become known as the State of easy divorce. A divorce industry of great magnitude has grown up, from which lawyers, hotel proprietors, boarding house keepers, real estate owners and tradesmen generally have drawn large profits. This industry has had its solicitors and agents in all parts of the country, promising speedy and secret divorces to the dissatisfied, thus bringing the judicial system of the State into ridicule and contempt.

The proposed amendments to the statute would require a year's residence in the State on the part of the applicant and that all proceedings be heard at a regular term of the court. The only castern flengal and ultimately gained exceptions to these rules would be cases

the assistance of the somewhat con- in which the marriage was performed or spicuous lawyer, LALA LAJPAT RAI of in which the cause of action arose in the State. The same reasons for divorce now recognized would be sufficient, and the only changes would be in the length of residence required and the provision for trial at a regular term of the court. The adoption of the amendments would leave Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada and Texas the only States granting divorces after less

than a year's residence. The South Dakota election code provides that any law passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor must be submitted to the people at the next general election if a petition demanding a referendum be signed by qualified electors to the number of 5 per cent, of those who voted for Governor at the preceding election. The petition for submission of the divorce law amendments was signed by 6,135 electors, or 2,400 more than the necessary number. Of these 1.286 were residents of Sloux Falls, the seat of one of the most prosperous divorce colonies. The petition was circulated in sixty-four towns and was signed by residents of 192 towns, while about 140 persons not living in incorporated municipalities put their names to it. The Sioux Falls Daily Press

"With regard to the class of citizens whos names were signed to the petition the following results are shown from 2.154 names formed in the totals of Sloux Falls with sixteen other towns taken alphabetically on the list; attorneys 52, bookkeepers 15. barbers 48, butchers 49, bankers 18 clerks 179, city officers 21, contractors 31, county officers 27, cigarmakers 80, carpenters 56, draymen 24, farmers 241, grain buyers 24, insurance agents 15, implement and vehicle dealers 18, laborers 221, merchants 203, manufacturers 23, masons 29, painters 34, printers 30, physicians 26 real estate dealers 59, restaurant keepers 26, rallroad employees 41, saloon keepers and bartenders 49. salesmen 47, travelling salesmen 14, teamsters 21, and tallors 30."

The only notable absentees from this list are the clergy and the journalists. The election of 1908 will give the first opportunity the country has had for an official declaration of popular sentiment on lax divorce laws and methods, and its result will be of far greater importance than all the divorce congresses that have been held.

A Roosevelt Constitution.

A delegation representing the Democratic members of the Oklahoma constitutional convention, of whom there were 100 in a total of 112 delegates, is in Washington on the errand of saving the Constitution from the Territorial courts, which have issued writs enjoining the authorities from holding an election to ratify or reject that document. The visiting delegation assumes that if the people are allowed to vote on the Constitution they will accept it, whereupon a State government would be organized and in regular course five Representatives and two United States Senators would be elected to look after the interests of Oklahoma in Congress. This conviction of the popular desire is grounded in the character of the constitutional draft. It is a Roosevelt Constitution, say the visiting Oklahomans. To be more explicit, they add:

* Every so-called radical provision in it is sup-

ported by the public utterances of the President. Whatever warrant these anxious Demo crats may find in the voluminous writings and speeches of the President for this statement, it is a fact that the proposed Constitution does not spare the corporations. A two cent a mile railroad fare is decreed; companies are forbidden to own any productive agency of a natural commodity (coal, oil, &c.); stock issues are to be jealously restricted and books periodically examined; commissions are to be created to supervise the business of railroads, insurance and mining corporations shall acquire no more land than is absolutely necessary for the purpose of their creation, and corporations to deal in real estate outside of incorporated cities are not to be organized at all. It is, indeed, an anti-corporation Constitution, and also a pro-labor union Constitution. An eight hour day on public works is provided for, and when the State acquires coal mines, which is clearly contemplated, the day's work, except in emergencies, is to be limited to eight hours. The Legislature is directed to create a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, of which the Commissioner of Labor is to be ex-officio chairman. There is also provision for a Pure Food Commission.

So solicitous were the constitution makers to please the President that they took the hint not to include a "Jim Crow" clause in their document, although Southern influences were very strong in the convention. Determined to merit the President's approbation, the delegation in Washington assures Attorney-General BONAPARTE that if the President wants any changes made he shall be accommodated-even, we suppose, if it should be necessary to hold the convention over again. The President might, for instance, insist upon a physical valuation of the railroads, or upon a progressive inheritance tax to curb potential wealth. He has only to ask for what he wants to get it-the delegation in Washington strives to please.

With a Roosevelt Constitution on his hands, it is difficult to see how the President can comply with the wishes of his organization friends who want to keep Oklahoma, with her undesirable electoral votes, out of the Union until after the next Presidential election

Actors and Society Women at the Fund Fair.

The recent fair for the benefit of the Actors' Fund differed from its predecessor so distinctly as to make it certain that so successful an enterprise in benevolence as the first can never be repeated. This conclusion was the result, more over, of altered theatrical conditions There was no ground for complaint of the financial outcome of the second fair. Indeed, the profits were more than its promoters had expected.

The most striking characteristic of this fair was the fact that the rank and file of the profession worked to make it successful. No dominating figure of the theatre took part in it. There was no JOSEPH JEFFERSON, no MODJESKA, to add special brilliancy to its theatrical aspect and bring the public there to see them in | FREE DEMOCRACY IN VIRGINIA. the life. There are no such overshadowing personalities in the American theatre to-day, and it happened that some of its most conspicuous figures were absent from New York when the fair was held. The public was invited to see at their charitable work only the actors that are

usually on view at our theatres. Thus it happened that the persons who attracted the public more than any members of the profession were some ladies of society who had lent their aid. Nobody else had so much to do with the large attendance. The booths at which these ladies and their assistants ministered were more interesting to spectators than any others. It was to the cooperation of these ladies, moreover, that the managers looked for the greatest financial success, and their shrewd knowledge of public taste was not at fault. While it is impossible to deny that there are many interesting personalities to-day among the members of the theatrical profession, it is true that none of those on exhibition at the Actors' Fair had half as much drawing power as the women from another sphere.

It must be the pride of a young father that permits these fond details to elude censor of the palace nursery. The new nurse is "a splendid brunette"-as if that mattered to the infant heir: and she is 23, ominous number. She is to wear a royal uniform of red velvet faced with gold, a necklace of small gold coins, earrings of the same, white silk stockings and pumps with silver buckles. So gorgeous a young person could hardly be expected to be interested in anything but a fashion

A precocious babe the future King of Spain must be. The imported books for the royal nursery, reflecting the rapproche ment brought about by King EDWARD VII. contained English rhymes and pictures, which naturally incensed ALFONSO XIII "Paint me on the blank pages pictures of Spanish soldiers," said he. A suitable provision for the young Colonel of the First Infantry Regiment of Castile and Aragon.

If the nations must have this gossip o the palace cradle, it becomes only a ques tion of the discretion of the King himself May he get over the novelty of being a father before the simple silments to which even royal infancy is prone invade the

Mr. Tilden lost the Presidency, but he gained what was of far greater value—the title to the esteem and gratitude of all good citizens.—Secretary Root.

Living in retirement at Concord, N. H. in the winter months, and on his pleasant farm at Warner, hard by noble Kearsarge, in the summer solstice, is a citizen to whom this just tribute will appeal with the force

I looked out upon the world thirty years ago and thought that there was nothing to do for SEAW; all the places seemed occupied. The outlook seemed dark and the times bad. I look back now and they seem the best thirty years the world ever saw.—From a speech of ex.-Secretary SEAW, to the Packard Commercial School.

The world's debt to Mr. SHAW should be acknowledged in some appropriate way. Perhaps he will let his wishes be known.

There is one thing that will be done. And that so get the streets in order. I know that they are n a bad condition, because I have ridden over them n an auto and nearly had my back teeth shaken ut.—HENRY S. TROMPBON. President AHEARN'S new commissioner of Public Works.

There ought to be no further opposition on the score of economy to the liberal use of automobiles by city officers. Could there be better proof of their educational value than the experience of Mr. THOMPSON? No sooner is he made Commissioner of Public Works than he thinks of his back teeth and determines that the streets shall be made at least smooth enough for their official and

Distrust of the Intentions of the Japanese. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Well, the time as our guests; they have viewed everything, and some things in particular, with a shrewd Orien ial eye; they have breathed sentinature, have slopped and dripped enthusiasm over

has borrowed a few more hundred millions from Israel-"to develop our opportunities," as Gen and the time propitious, she will tear up her bushe of treaties, films them to the winds, and ask the Western Powers what they propose doing abo that is, about the open door, Manchuria, China the Philippines, control of the Pacific and a few other things. Then we shall wonder why we didn who knew more about the Japanese than any other white man, living or dead, and who, after twenty years among them, drew the final but unwilling conclusion that their national characteristic was GLORY OF SIMLA. TUXEDO PARE, MAY 10.

Three and a Half Billions for Pensions Up to June 80, 1906, the following amounts have been paid by the United States Government politiers, their widows, minor children and depender relatives on account of military and naval service n various wars: \$3,259,195,307

War of the Revolution (estimated) 45,542.0 War with Spain 15,488,855 lodian wars. establishment..... Unclassified..... 16,185,879 Total paid out for pensions On the pension roll in 1906 we had: Invalids.. Total pensioners.... 985.971

Gentlemen in the Restaurants. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In restau ants gentlemen should act as they act elsewhere The boorish way people have of receiving atten-tion without thanks is disgusting to any one who has been properly brought up. I am accustomed always to say "please" and "thank you." As regarded tipping a waiter as well as thanking him for his services, it is an unwritten law; the men have to be paid somehow, and the pay they get from th NEW YORK, May 21.

Significance of the Christening Wall. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ignorance of the Spaniards amazes me. They are gratified hecause the heir apparent cried during his christen ing, believing that this outburst means a long life for the Prince. But it signifies nothing of the kind. The cry was the despairing wall of the Devil being driven from the infant. When children do not cry

at christening their slience means that the cere

has not routed the evil one, as it should.

Automobiles Close Livery Stable. Linex correspondence Springfield Republican. An idea of the inroads made on the livery busi less by the automobile can be gained from the fact that the Curtis livery, conducted for eighty years in connection with the Curtis Hotel, perma nently suspended business yesterday. In forme years from seventy to a hundred horses were ken busy during the season. As the business had ceased to pay, the horses have been sold and the

The sum of \$37,769.41, interest on registered stock of the city of New York, remains unpaid and it the city treasury. The earliest unpaid check wa drawn in November, 1882, and the latest in Decem-bet of last year. Many of the unpaid sums are seventeen or eighteen cepts, but there is one of \$2.000 another of \$2.055, another of \$1.500, one of \$1.011.11 and another of \$1,000. The city does not pay inter-est on uncollected interest.

stable closed.

RICHMOND, Va., May 20 .- These are early days for anything like a definite organization of plans for the national campaign of 1908. It is therefore too soon to say what the Virginia Democrats intend to do in respect of any particular attitude or policy. But after two or three days with the men who lead political thought and eventually shape political action in this part of the State, if not throughout it, the most casual observer perceives a few things that the Virginia Democrats may be depended on not to do, and that of itself is sufficiently interesting. For example, the feeling is almost universal among serious and influential Democrats that the delegates to next year's convention should on no account be bound hand and foot by "instructions" for the Hon. William Jennings Bryan. As they put it, there may be no available chieftain in sight at present, nor yet a prospect of victory to stimulate activity. Nevertheless, since they do not languish under the despair which seems to go hand in hand. with passive submission to the Bryan idea, there is both present content and some material for future hope in the knowledge that at least Opportunity will find all doors open should Fate bring it this way. Happily for Virginia there are many

political leaders in this State who have no desire whatsoever for official place. Good men, to be sure, accept nominations. Honorable and conscientious men are among those who frankly seek the suffrages of the electorate. But political activity is not confined to this class. There are men of high standing, equally virtuous and patriotic, who not only participate in the party councils but share the toil and burden of the conflict, and this for no purpose other than that of serving Virginia as best they may. And it is a most significant circumstance that the best representatives here in Richmond of the two classes-actual or would-be officeholders and men content with private life-think together and work together, quite without jarring rivalries or discordant plans. If he who holds office is dominated by the desire to retain it, or he who does not hold office makes himself prominent in political work with a view to changing that condition, the looker on can perceive no evidence to that effect either in their language or their actions. Thus the patent harmony of opposition to Bryan as the leader to another Democratic disaster must strike the thoughtful observer with peculiar force. Since both the official and the non-official regard his candidacy next year with determined hostility, there seems no escape from the conclusion that Virginia, if no other Southern State or States, will go into the next national convention with a free mind and unfettered hands.

The old hopeless complaint, "What's the use?" appears to have been rejected here as a feeble and unmanly pretext for sur render. Leading Democrats in Richmond think it well worth their while to repudiate Mr. Bryan's lien upon the party so far as Virginia is concerned. They do not subscribe to the apathetic postulate of the inevitable Bryan, and they will tell you that if another defeat must befall the Democracy it shall at least be unattended by humiliation of their invitation and contrivance. This spirit has already been recognized and duly celebrated in such independent, conservative Southern newspapers as the Charlotte Observer. It is a spirit which will be more widely diffused during the next few months.

They say in Richmond, "Our duty is to advocate a restored and regenerated Democracy, to return to the tenets of the ancient faith, to nominate a sane and genuine Democrat; and then, if defeat must come, we can at least contemplate it without shame, finding all needful consolation in an unimpaired self-respect and in the sure knowledge that our victorious antagonists will respect us also."

As between a humiliating and an honorable defeat. Virginians seem to have definitely made up their minds. Beyond that they have so far formulated no explicit plan. It is abundantly clear to them that Bryan closes the door of hope, even of possibility. Nothing, therefore, is to be lost by dismissing him absolutely from their philosophy, and things now undreamed of may happen between now and the spring of 1908. It is safe to assume that this resolution will find favor throughout Virginia as the days go by. It is equally safe to assume that as the Bryan blight is lifted from their heads they will come to a clearer perception of the South's right to dictata to the national Democracy as regards both men and principles. They furnish the entire Democratic contribution to Congress as well as to the Electoral College. Certainly, it is their privilege to prescribe the terms upon which the battle shall be joined, and to select a captain who, at the worst, can be trusted to rob defeat of bitterness and self-reproach.

Novel Effect in Landscape Gardening. From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

"I shall introduce this year," said a land scape gardener, "two novelties on the grounds of a Newport millionaire—a floral clock and a revolving flower bed.

"The clock is to be a circle twenty feet in diameter. The face will be of grass. The hands will be of white carnations. The numbers will be red roses, pansies, heliotrope and so on. This clock will work electrically, and of course, the mechanism will be concealed. Will it keep good time? Oh, the best. I made an experimental one last week that only varies eighteen seconds a day.

"The revolving beds will be a feature of a sunken garden. There will be four of them. each 12 feet square, and they will revolve electrically at a revolution a minute,

"These novelties will be the first motion pieces ever introduced into American land-scape gardening." f a Newport millionaire-a floral clock and

Our Postal Growth Since 1880. The following table shows our postal growth since 1880 by quinquennial years:

42,989 343,688 865,281 427,990 42,560,844 60,882,008 76,988,128 102,854,579 456,026 590,980 486,808 152,826,485 478,711 .65,600 167,932,782 Cost of mail transportation in 1906 was: Foreign ... Comparison: Revenue. Expenditure \$167,982,782 \$178,440.7

28.315.476

.\$134,617,303

The bistory of our commercial and political growth

\$141,906,975

Increase

is bound ap in these figures.

THE ROOSEVELT NOMINEE.

Ex-Cabinet Officer Declares That It Should Be Knex Rather Than Taft -Philander C. Knex the Logical Nonreactionary Candidate on the Piatform of His Pittsburg Speech of 1902

From the Philadelphia Press. continuation of the Roosevelt policie s the keynote of the next Presidential contest. This is what the President wants and this is what the country wants. The issue is one of measures more than of men. measures are lifeless without men who typify and vivify them. To make them instinct an vital there must be personal belief and knowledge and power.

There is a wide centiment for the renomina tion of the President, in spite of the traditional objection to a third term, because Roosevelt would put the Roosevelt policies beyond question. But wise or unwise, thi course is impossible. The President himself has settled it. He will not take the nomination; he has announced a fixed and unalterable purpose; and those who know him know means it in dead earnest. His determina tion must be accepted. Next to the continuance of the President

is the choice of a man who stands for wha he stands for. The feeling that the candidate should have the imprimatur of Roose velt is right, not because any man can or should dictate the President, but because that stamp guarantees his class and identifies his association. The impression that Secretary Taft is the President's choice is in large degree the secret of the favor with which he is regarded.

But it is unjust both to the President and to Mr. Taft to assume that Mr. Roosevelt has picked out the Secretary of War as the exclusive object of his approval. It is not true. The President, it may be said unreservedly, s not pushing the candidacy of any man Naturally he is deeply interested in the nomination of a candidate pledged to continue his policies. He has a high estimate of the availability of Secretary Taft and is pleased at the evidences of public regard for him but Mr. Taft is only one of those distinctive friends from whom the choice might be made with entire satisfaction to the President.

The field is not limited to any one man The possible developments of a year cannot be foreseen. It may be that Secretary Taft will hold his present precedence notwithstanding the complications in Ohio. It may be that events will take such a turn as to bring Secretary Root preeminently before the country as the right man for the Presidency. It may be that the general thought will folow Pennsylvania in finding that Senato Knox is peculiarly fitted to be the candidate at this time, and that the appreciation of his strength and availability will grow, as we believe it will, the more they are considered Like Root and Taft, he has been conspicuously identified with the Roosevelt Adminis ration, and it may be said without hesitation that his nomination would be eminently grati ying to the President.

In fact, if the choice is to be determined by sympathetic and responsible association with the distinctive Roosevelt policies, then Sena-tor Knox is above all others the logical candidate. Secretary Root has been the guiding hand in foreign affairs and the wise general adviser of the Administration. Secretary Taft has been the President's able administrator in the Philippines, on the Panama Canal and in Cuba. But Mr. Knox as Attorney-General was the President's legal brain and right hand in construing and executing the law which established a new era in the relations of the Government to the great corporations of the country. As the Press said on March 4, in pointing then to the logical force of his leadership: "More than any other man he is the legal sponsor of the President's policies."

The great significance and the far reaching value of this service cannot be overestimated. The time had come when corporate power in its unrestrained ambition menaced the safety of business methods and the right and security of the people. Commercial nstrumentalities which are indispensable and which rightly directed are the foundation and the capstone of prosperity were being pros tituted to the inordinate enrichment of magnates and to the harsh oppression of trade The abuses and usurpations of corporate ust were creating general alarm. From all sides came the cry for relief. How was it to be obtained? Nobody saw the way. Everybody was groping in the dark. With most the only glimmer of light was the almost impossible process of amending the Constitu-tion. It was then that Attorney-General Knox in his Pittsburg speech of 1902, with the President's purpose behind him, standing alone in his law, striking out a new departure first of all men grasped the true import and scope of governmental powers under the Constitution as it is, and flooded the whole question with a new illumination

That conception of the broad extent of lawful authority was the open sesame of the new national assertion. It contravened the old traditions, opened the eyes of the profession, clarified the problem and became the legal basis of the President's policies. It showed the insight of the penetrating lawyer and the breadth of the masterful statesman. With the moral power of the President an paign of national control and regulation was begun. The Northern Securities case was started and won. The beef trust prosecu-tions were instituted. The Standard Oil spoliations were marked for reckoning. The paper trust was brought to book. was made plain that in all the broad field of jurisdiction the wrongs of corporate greed were not beyond the reach of restraining and punitive law. In this remedial crusade the ascendency of Mr. Knox's intellect was shown in the fact that the committees of both house of Congress, unable to fulfil the task, invoked his aid to frame the legislation which would stand all the tests. And equally since he entered the Senate has he been recognized as the leade in all that line of thought.

Senator Knox is thus more intimately and responsibly identified than any other man with the President's particular policies which are to be the touchstone of the national campaign. His nomination would be the pledge of their continuance. Under these circumstances it is natural and inevitable that his name should be carefully considered among the Presidential eligibles. It is time to take up this question seriously and earnestly. We believe it to be opportune and wise for coming Republican State convention which meets at Harrisburg on June 6 to indorse the President's policies and to declare for Senator Knox as their representative and s Pennsylvania's choice for his success We are sure this action would be acceptable to the President. We know it would express the undivided thought of Pennsylvania. And we are confident that as its full import and strength come to be realized it will appeal with growing force to the country.

Where French Purases Survive. From Town and Country.

No longer may the French word take the place of the English word, no matter how prosaic may seem the latter. We know that t is vulgar to have a bete noir instead of a pet aversion, and better to say that John is a bad lot" instead of a maurais sujet. All the dainty French words were once considered

dainty French words were once considered as ornamental to a woman as her pia curls or lovelocks were. But now one must know enough to converse entirely in French without a word of English or else never use a single French phrase.

In dressmaking establishments and in restaurants the French words will, however, die hard, though Americans, no doubt, would gladly welcome an Anglo-Saxon bill of fare At the dressmaker's one really prefers the French words, even though when mingled with chat that is typical New Yorkese. Where have we words delicate enough for the fuffy white things beloved by the bride? No doult it is best to call a spade a spade. But when made of hand embroidered linen with delicious ruffies at neck and wrist who can call "it" a dressing sack?

Peers' Titles From Ireland. From the Grand Magazine.

Many of the titles by which new peers are known present curious problems. When we see such titles for instance as Teignmouth and Sheffield, Ely and Kensington, it would scarcely occur to one man in a hundred to doubt that they were derived from the Eng-lish towns of those names, and it is quite a shock to learn that these pecrages are intrely Irish and are associated with obscure villages in the Emeraid Lile.

LIVELY POLITICS.

And Things of R al Interest Said by News papers Here and There.

From the Houston Post. doubtful if Mr. Roosevelt is going to be able to swing his party organization to the support of Taft. The moment he makes it clear that he is out of the running Republican politicians throughout the country are going to look around and see where their best

political interests lie and act accordingly. Has the South Lost Its Nerve?

From the Charlotte Observer. Unhappily the South has lost its nerve along with "the inspiration of a commor intelligence," otherwise it would not consent defeat under his crazy quilt banner, but would assert its rights by insisting upon the nomination for President of a Southern man, who, if not elected, would at least leave his party organized and on fighting ground instead of demoralized and dispirited as is the promise of the present

The President's Constitutional Right to Skip a Cabinet Meeting and Jump a Fence.

From the Washington Herald. The men holding places in what we call the Cabinet are merely "the principal officers of the executive departments," and as such are wholly subordinated to the sole possessor of the tremendous executive power of the nation. In the constitutional sense, these persons are not "officers" at all. They are mere clerks appointed for specific duties by the President, who may, if he chooses, require from them "in writing" opinions pertaining to the duties of their respective positions. He violates no law, shirks no responsibility, usurps no power, nor otherwise ignores his solemn oath if he either fails to summon them to a "Cabinet meeting" or refuses to accept their advice or any question whatsoever.

Hearst's Reappearance.

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The announcement from Manager Ihmsen, if true, indicates that Mr. Hearst will soon begin to lay plans to capture State delegations, and that being the case, we may expect his missionaries in the South before the snow flies. They came into this territory a few years ago without meeting with any great success, but the anti-Hearstites must admit that he has a more powerful hold upon a certain element than he had in 1904. What Mr. Hearst's plan of campaign is remains to be disclosed. He has cut loose from the Democratic party; but so did he before the New York Democratic convention was held in the last campaign.

No Chrome With the Barge Canal Bends, From the Rochester Post Ernress

1903 the advocates of the barge canal made a bargain with the people, submitting bill for approval, in which all the details of barge canal construction and people agreed to the whole programme, and among the provisions submitted and approved was the rate of interest on the bonds. The people fixed it at 3 per cent. We hold that the Legislature has no right to change this rate without obtaining the express permission of the people, and to resort to a roundabout way of making the bonds more attractive to investors is unwarranted, and if persisted in may so taint the bonds that nobody will wan

Mr. Taft Antedates Mr. Roosevelt. From the Minneapolis Tribune.

Taft came into public life in the time of McKinley and had justified the choice of that marvellous judge of men before Mr Roosevelt was even named for Vice-Presi dent. He is older in national politics than the President and owes him nothing but or portunity to continue work whose foundation was laid before.

PUBLIC MEN TALK TOO MUCH. The Value of Compressed Speech Illustrated

by Some Great Examples. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Speech s silvern, silence is golden." Behind the proverb stands a profound truth. People alk too much, both in civil and official life some notable examples, one of them illustrious, could be cited in our own country The weakness in human nature that was embodied in Shakespeare's Mercutio, who "liked hear himself talk. still bolds sway ove most men and women of our time. Mediocre people, mistaking "sound" for "light," always clamor for speech. Only the noble ouls can discern the power and usefulness of silence. Buddha, Pythagoras, Luther, esus and Wesley were not "orators." lectured in "shorthand," formulating their sentences after a cable code decipherable only through the "vision of the heart." They those who have the key to my cipher may

read my message. The only speech serving progress is that which has for its purpose the interpretation of the silent voice of the heart. The true speaker is he who surrenders his power of exression to the play of that great, unfathom pression to the play of that great, untathomable, impersonal energy, which from the bettom of his inner nature seeks an outlet in endeavors of universal usefulness. Through speech energy is dissipated, and the expenditure thus claused can be justified and repaid only through the universal usefulness of its motives. We talk too much. Man's message is in his character, not in his words. Not in the quantity but in the quality lies the strength of speech.

of speech.
The world's greatest and most influential speeches have not been the longest ones Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg will live in the minds and hearts of men as long as virtue, character, sympathy and love hold their sacred seat in the soul of man. Victor Emmanuel's speech with which he quieted the intensely excited multitude in Milan after the victory of Magenta in 1855 consisted of "three words and five gestures."

Napoleon was never a grand or eloquent Napoleon was never a grand or speaker, but he was terribly effective

Napoleon was never a grand or eloquent speaker, but he was terribly effective. General Grant was never heard to take part in a dispute. You have read of Tennyson's historic visit to Carlyle, lasting five hours, during which neither of them broke the silence. Their lips were silent while their souls communed. Moltke is known among his countrymen as "Der grosse Schweiger." Cromwell's revolution was successful because he engineered more than he talked.

Goethe attributed the success of his "Faust and "Tasso" to the "literary silence" forced upon him through the duties and cares of his twelve year official service in Weimar. The "Spartan self-mastery" with which he held his Pegasus fast bound in his stall generated an accumulated inner force that when liberated became convulsive and forceful, like the torrent let loose from a dammed up mountain stream. The cohesive force of all the secret orders has its explanation injust this preservative power of silence.

New York, May 21.

V. von Unit.

Indian Names on Treasury Warrants

From the St. Louis Republic.
When Assistant Sub-Treasurer Thomas J. Akins reached his office in the Federal build ing yesterday morning a batch of sent to the Sub-Treasury to be cashed. was catch the name on the first warrant, and he

catch the name on the first warrant, and be gave a start and took another look to make sure that his eyes were not deceiving him. The warrant had been some mistake. The warrant had been some mistake. The warrant had been some mistake. The warrant had been cashed, however, and Mr. Billy Mille's signature was on the back.

Mr. Akins turned to the next warrant and it had been issued to Mr. Has No Shiri. Mr. Has No Shirt had indorsed the warrant and it had been cashed. Next came Mr. Straight Crazy, followed by Messrs. Big Baby, Skinik, Matches, Noise, Bug, Call's Head, Bear Going Up Hill, Standing Twenty, Different Tails, Little Turtle, Mad Buil, Plenty Hores, and Mmes. Turkey Leg, Short Woman, Lean Woman, Bear Louise and Dirty Face.

Mr. Akins was mystified for a few moments until he went to the bottom of the heap and found a memorandum to the effect that the warrants were issued to Arapahoe and Cheyenne Iudians by Charles E. Schell at Darington, Okla., for rentals of ground and other concessions.

Studies of Japanese Maidens

From the Japan Chronicle It has long been the custom in Japan tot 110 daughters of families of high standing to at least a year's course of domestic tradition with a family of similar social position order to prepare themselves for their dules

According to all accounts this cost dying out, and the modern young dat-lady plays inwn tennis and devotes here the study of Western customs.